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rôle of the reorganized royal council, the activity of the *cortes*, the financial reorganization of Spain, the Castilian *mesta*, the remodeling of Castilian municipal government, the use of the *corregidores* as royal instruments, the dominance of the crown over the clergy—these and similar measures that promoted national unification are admirably handled. A section, or “book,” in this volume deals with the expansion of Spain. But only one chapter of that section, containing less than fifty pages, is directly concerned with the Indies. Into that small compass there is compressed the story of the discovery and early colonization of America, as well as an account of the origins of the Spanish colonial system.

These handsome volumes contain some useful maps, besides genealogical tables. One of the maps represents the Iberian kingdoms from 1250 to 1450, while another shows the Indies and the routes of the principal explorers to 1516. To the regret of the reviewer, the volumes do not contain a systematic bibliography. They are, however, equipped with footnotes throughout, and are interspersed with bibliographical notes, somewhat after the fashion of Channing's *History of the United States*.

Although at some points this work is supported by secondary authorities, yet it is the product of painstaking scholarship and is based mainly upon sources. The reviewer's chief criticism is that although Mr. Merriam has described in ample detail the rise of the Spanish empire in the old world, yet he has not presented in sufficient detail those conditions and institutions which were most intimately concerned with the fortunes of Spain's empire in the new world. Evidently this emphasis is in part due to the plan of these two volumes which describe the Spanish empire before 1516. In the first half of a work to be devoted to the rise of the Spanish power the standpoint of the author has been rather that of the European empire that sprang from Spain than that of the American empire.

Nevertheless, the volumes constitute the most important contribution which has been made in English to the literature of Spanish history since William Hickling Prescott depicted in inimitable phrases the romantic careers of the *conquistadores* in Mexico and Peru.

WILLIAM SPENCE ROBERTSON

*Self-government in the Philippines.* By Maximo M. Kalaw, chief of the department of political science, University of the Philippines, secretary of the Philippine mission to the United States. (New York: Century company, 1919. 210 p. \$1.50)

In this volume Mr. Kalaw presents a record of the accomplishments of the Filipino people since the passage of the Philippine autonomy act

of 1916, as proof that they have set up a stable government and are now ready for independence.

In view of the fact that the book is intended primarily for an American audience, it is unfortunate that the author finds it necessary to refer at length to "the rather unpleasant past." The volume gains little by its rehearsal of past errors and of disputes between the assembly and the commission, or by charges of ignorance and bad faith on the part of American officials. After reading many pages of this sort it is refreshing to find one page devoted to an appreciation of the work carried on by those who were responsible for the acquisition of the Philippines. They are credited with the policy of extending governmental powers, step by step; of opening schools, inaugurating public improvements, of allowing freedom of speech and press, all with the sole idea of the welfare and development of the Filipino people.

When, finally, Mr. Kalaw takes up his announced subject, he presents a strong argument as to the ability of the Filipino to govern himself. He tells us that under the new régime \$15,000,000 has been appropriated for free education, and plans have been laid whereby every child of school age will be given the advantage of instruction. The immediate result of this action has been an increased attendance in the schools of nearly fifty per cent. Road building and other public works have been pushed with renewed vigor. In 1919 the appropriation for such purposes exceeded, by nearly five times, that of any year prior to 1916, and similar results have been obtained for the departments of health and agriculture. A Philippine national bank has been established to stimulate Filipino industries, while foreign capital has been given every inducement to extend old enterprises and to introduce new. The success of this bank is indicated by the increase of its resources from \$10,000,000 in 1916 to \$115,000,000 in 1918. Business has prospered and Philippine trade has nearly doubled in three years. Settlers have been encouraged to take up homesteads, even to the extent of supplying them with capital and work animals.

A policy of nationalizing and controlling such industries as the public welfare demanded has been successfully carried on. Most conspicuous among these has been the management of the Manila railway, at a net profit of \$1,000,000 over that obtained under private control.

The progress and extension of self-government is traced, also the steps taken to promote friendly relations with the pagan and Mohammedan peoples. Old animosities are being removed, artificial barriers swept away, and the Filipino population is rapidly being merged into a single people, united by a strong tie of nationality.

Two chapters are devoted to the organization of the new government and the adoption of a budget system. The latter is of special interest

at this time for it has resulted in economies which have turned former yearly deficits into a surplus of \$17,000,000 at the end of 1918.

The recital of the devotion of the Filipinos to the cause of the allies during the war, their oversubscription to all bond issues and Red cross quotas; their offer of troops and appropriation of funds for two war vessels to be placed at the disposal of America, all make pleasant reading and give weight to the claim that "No better material can be found in Asia for the development of a democratic state than the Philippines."

FAY-COOPER COLE

*Tabular views of universal history.* A series of chronological tables, presenting, in parallel columns, a record of the more noteworthy events in the history of the world from the earliest times down to the present day, together with an alphabetical index of subjects. Compiled by George Palmer Putnam, A.M., and continued to date under the editorial supervision of George Haven Putnam, Litt.D. (New York: G. P. Putnam's sons, 1919. 520 p. \$2.50)

This handbook of historical dates is a new revision of a work which has had a long career of usefulness; according to the publisher's preface, it may be said to have originated in 1832, when the idea of tabulating historical events so as to present on the same page contemporaneous developments in different countries was first worked out by Mr. G. P. Putnam, father of the editor of the present edition. The publication has been modernized by bringing events down to almost the very day the book went to press. In the regular section of "Tabular views of universal history" world events are outlined to November 12, 1918; then is added a section of fifty pages devoted to a special chronology of the great war, from July, 1914, to the signing of the armistice in November, 1918; finally, a brief supplementary table indicates the course of events during the period of the armistice, concluding with a succinct analysis of the terms of the peace treaty with Germany. Besides furnishing this obviously convenient chronology of events, the new edition justifies itself by a revision of some former entries, by the addition of genealogical tables of the principal families which have ruled in western Europe, and by an amplified index. By the use of excellent paper and clear print, the publisher has managed to compress this mine of information into a very neat and comfortable-sized volume, a fact which greatly enhances its attraction as a time-saving reference device.

L. W. T.